

Incidence and Mortality Rate Trends

Prostate cancer is the most common cancer, excluding skin cancer, and the second leading cause of cancer-related death in men in the United States. Over time, African American men have had higher incidence and at least double the mortality rates compared to men of other racial and ethnic groups.

Prostate cancer incidence rates rose dramatically in the late 1980s. This increase reflects improvements in detection and diagnosis through widespread use of PSA (prostate-specific antigen) testing, which received initial Food and Drug Administration approval in 1986. In the early 1990s, prostate cancer incidence began declining and then leveled off in recent years.

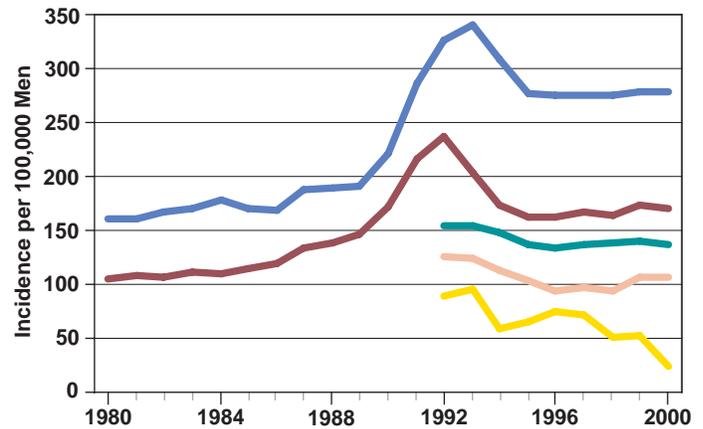
Mortality rates for prostate cancer have declined since the early 1990s. It is estimated that approximately \$5.3 billion* is spent on prostate cancer treatment each year in the United States.

*In 1996 dollars, as determined by Brown, Riley, Schussler, and Etzioni and reported in the National Cancer Institute's *Cancer Progress Report - 2003 Update* at: <http://progressreport.cancer.gov>

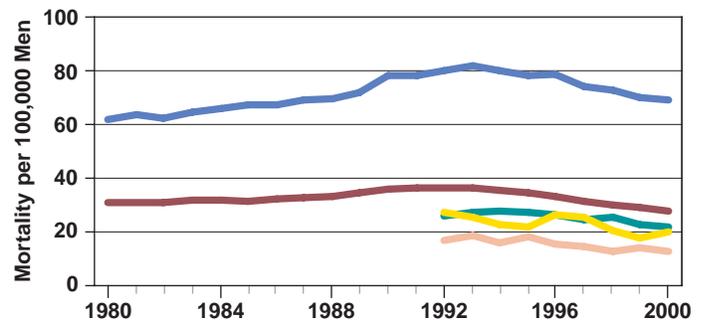
Source for incidence and mortality data: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program and the National Center for Health Statistics. Additional statistics and charts are available at:

http://seer.cancer.gov/faststats/html/inc_prost.html
http://seer.cancer.gov/faststats/html/mor_prost.html

U.S. Prostate Cancer Incidence



U.S. Prostate Cancer Mortality



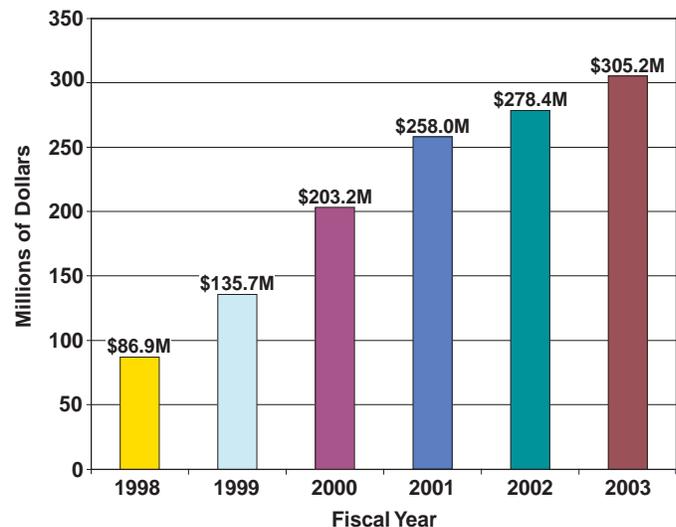
Whites Hispanics* African Americans
 Asians or Pacific Islanders* American Indians/Alaskan Natives*
 *Incidence and mortality data not available for earlier years.

Trends in NCI Funding for Prostate Cancer Research

The National Cancer Institute's (NCI's) investment in prostate cancer research has increased from \$86.9 million in fiscal year 1998 to \$305.2 million in fiscal year 2003.

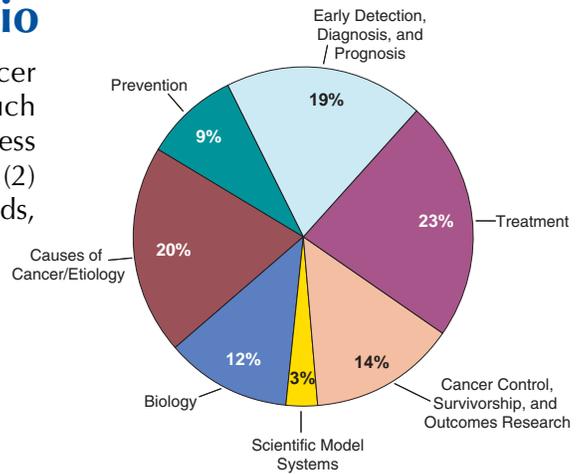
Source: NCI Financial Management Branch
<http://www3.cancer.gov/admin/fmb>

NCI Prostate Cancer Research Investment



NCI Prostate Cancer Research Portfolio

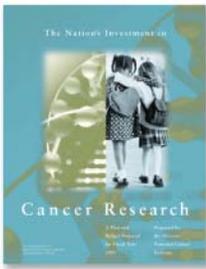
The pie chart shows the distribution of NCI prostate cancer research dollars by scientific area for fiscal year 2002. Such portfolio analyses along with the recommendations of the Progress Review Groups (PRGs) are used to (1) identify research gaps, (2) develop strategic plans that will address future research needs, and (3) track and assess progress.



NCI Prostate Cancer Research Portfolio*
Percentage of Total Dollars by Scientific Area
Fiscal Year 2002

* A description of the relevant research projects can be found at the NCI Cancer Research Portfolio website at <http://researchportfolio.cancer.gov>.

Examples of NCI Research Initiatives Relevant to Prostate Cancer



- The NCI is participating in a series of **Prostate Cancer Funders Meetings** to identify research gaps and barriers to progress and to initiate research collaborations. Four priority areas were identified: biomarkers development; clinical trials methodology; molecular determinants of initiation, progression, and metastases; and therapeutics and bone metastases.
- The **Prostate Cancer PRG**, a panel of prominent scientists and patient advocates, assessed the state of the science and identified future research priorities for prostate cancer. <http://prg.cancer.gov>
- Eleven prostate cancer-specific **Specialized Programs of Research Excellence (SPOREs)** are moving results from the laboratory to the clinical setting. <http://spores.nci.nih.gov/prostate/prostate.html>
- The **Southern Community Cohort Study (SCCS)** is examining why prostate cancer rates are high in African American men. <http://www.southerncommunitystudy.org>
- The **Selenium and Vitamin E Cancer Prevention Trial (SELECT)** is determining whether prostate cancer can be prevented by dietary supplements. <http://www.crab.org/select>
- **In vivo Cancer Molecular Imaging Center (ICMIC)** grants facilitate collaborative, multidisciplinary research on cellular and molecular imaging of cancer. ICMIC projects have included noninvasive imaging of gene expression in prostate cancers and combined metabolic PET imaging/molecular pathology projects to assess disease progression and response to treatment in patients with prostate cancer. <http://www3.cancer.gov/bip/ICMICs.htm>
- **Centers for Excellence in Cancer Communication Research** are supporting interdisciplinary research to facilitate rapid advances in knowledge about cancer communications, including studies on how patients, cancer survivors, and the public seek information related to prostate cancer as well as the development of tailored messages on fruit and vegetable intake among African Americans. http://dccps.nci.nih.gov/eocc/ceccrs_index.html
- The NCI intramural **Genitourinary Malignancies Faculty** is bringing together staff from 18 National Institutes of Health branches and labs to develop better methods for prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of genitourinary malignancies. Cancers of the prostate, testis, kidney and bladder are currently under study. <http://ccr.cancer.gov/faculties/faculty.asp?facid=131>
- The **Prostate Cancer Home Page** provides up-to-date information on prostate cancer treatment, prevention, genetics, causes, screening, testing, and other topics. <http://www.cancer.gov/prostate>